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home life. He describes Marken as "a number of small, sandy hillocks, divided by shallow canals and reenforced by low, strong dikes upon which are mounds of earth brought from the mainland, and connected by narrow brick-paved paths, whereon the wooden houses are built upon piling." He says that the original inhabitants were probably driven to the island by the Inquisition which flourished on the mainland during the Spanish occupation. The present descendants are of the Reformed Church and, cut off from outside influence and unmolested, they have preserved the quaint characteristics and customs of their forefathers. The author undoubtedly shows life on Marken as it really is.

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

Along Spain's River of Romance: The Guadalquivir. 'The Lure of the Real Spain in Andalucia—Its Personality, Its People and its Associations. By Paul Gwynne. xiv and 356 pp. Ills., index. McBride, Nast & Co., New York, 1912. \$1.75. 8½ x 6.

"Paul Gwynne" (otherwise Mr. Ernest Slater, editor of the *Electrical Times*), has written a valuable and delightful book about the Guadalquivir and its naturally splendid valley. His observations upon geology, climate, and history are worth while and he also deals expansively with the picturesque elements that one always encounters in Andalucia. Some of the tales and descriptive passages, exactly true to the spirit of the region, are good enough to have been written by a twentieth century southern Antonio de Trueba. He deals superficially, however, with the art of the valley. The black-and-white illustrations are good. The view at Córdoba, facing p. 160, and the frontispiece (both in colors) are admirable.

Boden und Klima auf kleinstem Raum. Versuch einer exakten Behandlung des Standorts auf dem Wellenkalk. Von Dr. Gregor Kraus. vi and 184 pp. Map, ill. 'Gustav Fischer, Jena, 1911. Mk. 8. 9 x 6.

This monograph, dealing with a limited territory in Unterfranken, Bavaria, describes the geological horizon of the lower Muschelkalk or Wellenkalk (Middle Trias or Franconian) and of the conditions under which certain plant-species may thrive. The author examines the soil physically and chemically and concludes that not the chemical but the physical constitution of the soil, or in other words the soil structure is of most importance for the generation of seed and its further growth. The book is valuable for the soil specialist.

CHARLES L. HENNING.

POLAR

Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der Schwedischen Südpolar-Expedition, 1901-1903. Unter Leitung von Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld. Vol. 1 Lieferungen 3 and 4: Die Gesundheits- und Krankenpflege während der Schwedischen Südpolar-Expedition, Okt. 1901-Jan. 1904. Über "Präserven-Krankheiten." Von Erik Ekelöf. 53 pp. Map. Vol. 3, Lieferung 1: Über die Alttertiären Vertebraten der Seymourinsel. Von Carl Wiman. 37 pp. Ills. Lieferung 2; Contributions to the Geology of the Falkland Islands. By J. G. Andersson. 38 pp. Maps, ill. Lieferung 3: Über die Tertiäre Flora der Seymour-Insel. Von P. Dusén. 27 pp. Ills. Lithographisches Inst. des Generalstabs, Stockholm. 1908. 11 x 8½.

Fossil vertebrate remains of the Eocene were found in the N. E. part of Seymour Island, West Antarctica, about one hundred and sixty-four feet above sea level, upon a rolling plain that is several hundred meters long and wide. This plain is between the N. E. border and the more elevated region, forming the greater part of the island. The ground where the fossils were found, consists of loose sandstones and conglomerates, resting upon granite. The fossils were widely scattered upon the slopes of the conglomerate. The bones were

mostly broken. They represented remains of penguin (*Anthropornis Norden-skjöldii*, *Pachypteryx grandis*, *Eospheniscus Gunnari*, *Delphinornis Larsenii*, *Ichthyopteryx gracilis*). Among other fossils a *Terebratula* and a *Lingula* were noted.

The first account of the geology of the Falkland Islands group, we owe to Charles Darwin, who visited East Falkland in 1854 on the *Beagle*. East Falkland is chiefly low, slightly undulating with flat coasts. It is crossed from east to west by a mountain range of medium height (Wickham Heights, 1,300 to 1,600 feet, Mount Osborne 2,230 feet). West Falkland is in general higher than East Falkland and in many places its coast forms high, steep cliffs. Isolated mountains are here and there, the highest being Mt. Adam, (2,276 feet). Numerous big bays indent the two large islands on all sides. The main formation of the lowlands is a sandstone series (Devonian) of yellowish color, fine grained and often micaceous, with intercalations of clay-slate. The sandstone is highly fossiliferous and shows, where exposed, a peculiar weathering, like that of our Dakota sandstone (Lower Cretaceous) in Colorado. Above the low undulating surface in East Falkland, rise mountain ridges of hard quartzite, striking chiefly E-W. Numerous diabase dikes cut the Devonian sandstone almost vertically or in a steep dip north. The tectonic structure of West Falkland is still almost unknown.—The bottom of the valleys, in many parts of the island, is covered by fragments of quartz, a phenomenon called "stone rivers." The stones show no signs of being waterworn, but are only blunted. The width of the beds varies from a few hundred feet to a mile. Andersson believes that these blocks and fragments are derived from the bands of quartzite in the ridge above them, for they correspond with them in every respect. Andersson is of the opinion that the beds of quartzite, being of different hardness, the softer rocks were worn away in time and the compact quartzites were left as projecting ridges along the crests and flanks of the hill-ranges. With the disintegration of the softer beds, the support of the adjacent beds was taken away from the denuded quartzites, and thus they gave way, the fragments falling upon the gentle slopes of the hillside. When in summer the melting of the snow has reached an advanced stage, the bottoms of the valleys are often free from snow, while big masses still remain in sheltered places on the valley sides. Every warm day new quantities of water trickle from these melting drifts into the rock-waste at their lower edge. As the detritus is composed not only of coarser rock fragments, but also of finer particles filling the interspaces between the coarser material, they are able to absorb considerable quantities of water. When once saturated, they form a semi-fluid substance that moves slowly down hill. To this process, the slow flowing of masses of waste saturated with water from higher to lower ground, Andersson has given the name "solifluction" (compare also his paper on "Solifluction," a component of subaërial denudation, *Journ. of Geology*, vol. 14, 1906, p. 91-112). Andersson brings out the fact that the Falkland Islands were not glaciated during the quaternary, but says: "After all, it seems very probable that the conditions of the Falkland Islands during the ice age were very much like those now prevailing on Bear Island, a sub-glacial climate with a complete melting away in the summer time of the winter's snowcover, a powerful and widely extended solifluction, caused by the snow melting and a scarce and scattered vegetation, that in many places succumbed to the flowing soil."

The flora of Seymour island, West Antarctica is of Tertiary age, but is considerably older than that of the flora at Barrancas de Carmen Sylva or the flora of the Fagus Zone of the Magellan islands. CHARLES L. HENNING.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Geographie des Atlantischen Ozeans. Von Prof. Dr. Gerhard Schott. xii and 330 pp. Maps, index. C. Boysen, Hamburg, 1912. Mk. 23. 10½ x 7½.

This is a valuable reference-book, such as was to be expected from Dr. Schott. It was not designed for continuous reading. The features and pheno-